

# USAID/Dominican Republic

## 2002

# ANNUAL REPORT



The attached Results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for the Dominican Republic and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Dominican Republic.

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### ***Annual Report Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative***

#### ***Policies Adopted that Create Good Governance for Sustained Economic Growth (517-007)***

The USAID supported Dominican policy reform agenda for sustained economic growth will help the country compete more effectively in the global economy, improve the quality of basic education, better manage and protect environmental assets, and bring economic opportunities -- through rural electrification and job creation -- to poor rural areas. All Dominicans will benefit from these policy reforms that help lay the foundation for sustainable economic growth.

The economic and social policy reform process that is bearing fruit today began in the early 1990s. USAID has supported technical assistance, analysis, training, study tours, policy dialogue, public forums, and civil society lobbying to help the country establish a reform agenda, develop new policies, forge public and private-sector consensus, and implement the resulting policy reforms. This Strategic Objective, which formally began in 2000, capitalizes on USAID's prior policy reform successes.

The Strategic Objective met expectations in 2001. USAID-funded technical assistance and active civil society participation helped the Dominican government adopt or implement seven important policies, which exceeded the 2001 target by one.

**A More Competitive Dominican Economy:** This year USAID helped the Dominican Republic make significant progress on a number of related reforms needed to strengthen the country's financial markets and fiscal management of internal debt. The passage of the Social Security Law in 2001, after seven years of effort, is a significant USAID result. This Law is important for two reasons. First, it helps ensure that working Dominicans, especially the poor, will have retirement pensions as well as basic health care coverage. Second, the pension fund, created under the Social Security Law, will be an important source of investment capital for the country's developing capital market. Building upon USAID efforts that helped gain passage of the Capital Markets Law in 2000, USAID-funded technical assistance this past year helped the Secretariat of Finance develop a regulatory framework for implementing the Capital Markets Law and helped the securities market begin restructuring to better implement the new law and take advantage of pension reform. The regulatory framework is awaiting the Dominican President's approval. The Law with its implementing regulations is important for four reasons: it creates a formal, competitive, regulated and more transparent capital market (previously controlled and used exclusively by a handful of private banks); it creates the legal and regulatory framework needed to attract foreign and domestic capital; it creates a financial venue for placing public debt; and it deepens and strengthens the country's underlying financial base. The efforts to strengthen the capital market and USAID-funded technical assistance to the Secretariat of Finance are also helping improve the Dominican government's ability to better manage internal debt, essential for macro-economic stability and resource mobilization. Assistance this year helped the Dominican government understand the scope of its out-of-control internal debt situation, and review and place a value on 161 out of 270 long outstanding property expropriation claims, paving the way for issuance of bonds to resolve the valid cases and developing clear procedures and criteria for the valuation of other outstanding cases. USAID assistance on capital markets will ultimately help develop a secondary market for these bonds which will make this debt management mechanism more attractive to those holding debt. Future assistance will focus on additional policy reforms that will further improve financial markets and fiscal and internal debt management.

The second significant result in 2001 in enhancing Dominican competitiveness is the creation of a nascent specialty coffee industry in the Dominican Republic, which will benefit Dominican farmers, small businesses associated with coffee production, marketing and distribution, and coffee-lovers around the world. In the face of historic low prices, USAID joined with Dominican public and private partners to form strategic partnerships with trade associations in the U.S. and other markets, establish a new organization dedicated to marketing quality coffee, reach out to

coffee producers and exporters in Haiti, and attract new buyers from Japan. With the opening of the USAID-funded Competitiveness Strategy Center in 2001, we added a new tool to support changing public and private-sector mindsets. USAID's Competitiveness Initiative helped forge new business alliances and public/private/community partnerships in four regions of the country to improve competitiveness in global markets and reduce poverty. These efforts are expected to lead to the reform of other financial sector, trade and investment policies that will improve competitiveness.

Improved Policies for Sustainable Environment: In 2001, the Secretariat for Environment and Natural Resources demonstrated sustained progress, with USAID-assistance, in institutional strengthening in environmental policy formulation and establishing implementing regulations for the new Environment and Natural Resources Law passed in 2000. These regulations will ultimately allow for implementation of administrative and criminal sanctions for environmental crimes. As part of its assistance, USAID financed an update of the 1981 Country Environmental Profile. The update will serve as a roadmap for future policy formulation on economic activities impacting the environment. The profile also presented the Secretariat with a plan of action for addressing the most pressing environmental problems. A USAID-financed observational trip to Costa Rica for key Secretariat officials is helping to streamline the permit-approval process for investors while complying with environmental regulations. USAID technical assistance and training in strategic planning and policy formulation for 60 Secretariat personnel helped them refine six initial environmental norms and standards – water and wastewater, air, noise pollution, solid and radio-active waste management and forest management -- with stakeholder participation, based on implementation experience. A USAID-funded audit of non-metallic mining (stone, gravel, sand) and follow-up technical assistance led to the formation of a joint Secretariat/private sector initiative to formulate environmental norms for profitable operations with minimal degradation in this sector. Both the revised standards and the new norm on non-metallic mining will be issued in 2002.

USAID also continues to promote the rational use of protected areas through public forums on protected area issues and economic growth, and through technical assistance and training in park protection, conservation management, and protected area valuation. These activities have helped coalesce public and private sectors around issues of conservation and linkages with ecotourism as a revenue source and competitive advantage. With USAID technical assistance, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources completed an assessment on the economic valuation of protected areas that will contribute to a new protected areas law and a biodiversity law. The Parks-in-Peril Program provided on-the- ground training on park protection and conservation management in coordination with the Secretariat, partner NGOs, and community organizations. A Parks-in-Peril Program partner, PRONATURA, is seeking Secretariat approval to establish a co-management mechanism for the Parque Nacional del Este. This could serve as a model for public/private partnerships in park management in the future.

Improved Policies and Practices for Efficient Rural Energy: After six years in Congress and multiple Executive Branch vetoes, the General Electricity Law came to fruition in 2001. USAID contributed to the development and approval of this law over the years through policy dialogue, training and observational tours for key legislators, as well as technical assistance for a first draft of the law, in collaboration with IDB and the World Bank. As a result of USAID assistance in 2001, the law included a section that sets aside resources for the development of renewable energy in rural areas. The new law will permit greater and more transparent private sector participation in the electric sector, as well as a legal framework for supervision and further privatization of this utility.

A USAID-funded report on wind energy potential was published in 2001 and has already resulted in a surge of investments in this segment of the renewable energy sector. With USAID assistance, the Renewable Energy Growth Assistance Entity (REGAE) advised investors and

helped the Dominican government develop policy that will become the regulatory framework for renewable energy. REGAE also helped draft a proposed special law for renewable energy to complement the recently approved Electricity and Hydro-Carbon Laws.

USAID, in partnership with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), private power companies and GODR power sector entities, supported the design of a national rural electrification plan, as well as the development of relevant standards and norms. This work will be completed in 2002 and USAID will facilitate formation of public private partnerships to begin implementation. The collaboration among private power distribution companies, NGOs and the GODR sets the stage for more efficient energy policies and increased access by the rural poor to electricity.

During 2001, eight key Superintendency of Electricity staff were trained on energy regulations through the on-going regulatory partnership between the Superintendency and the U.S. Energy Association (USEA), funded under the USAID/USEA Energy Partnership program.

Improved Basic Education Through Community and Private Sector Participation: During 2001, USAID advanced its education quality enhancement agenda by promoting debates on education policy reform through USAID-funded assessments of the sector and media training in handling educational issues. The journalists participating in the training serve as a resource to publicize vital issues in the education policy agenda. The Mission also collaborated with the Secretariat of Education (SEE) with technical assistance to its Monitoring and Evaluation Department, achieving a policy determination to develop a monitoring and evaluation system for education quality, thus laying the basis for further USAID assistance in this area. USAID funded a pilot ethics training program for public school teachers, to maintain momentum in implementing civic education in public primary and secondary schools. Rationalization of the Secretariat's policies on information technology was advanced through technical assistance to the Secretariat to review the IT situation and develop a strategy for improved use of the substantial information technology assets available in the SEE. As a result, the Secretariat is now implementing the strategy with IDB funds and is taking steps to offer computer connectivity to communities. USAID will take advantage of this policy decision to promote public/private support of community-based telecenters in conjunction with its regional Competitiveness Initiatives.

The Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI) supports USAID's result of "Increased Community Participation in Selected Schools". The joint USAID/USDA GFEI program has made significant progress since USG-GODR signed the Agreement in June 2001. The Executive Committee has reviewed 67 proposals competitively submitted for consideration for sub-grants to NGOs to improve primary education by strengthening community participation in the school. Disbursements to sub-grantees and project implementation in the field will begin early in CY 2002.

The Private Sector Investment in Public Schools Sponsorship activity continues on track in paving the way for replication of a successful school adoption model. A Creative Associates team completed the evaluation of the Falconbridge Foundation school adoption model, a successful public-private partnership to improve basic education in the country. The study identified the model's vital components and demonstrated impact in improving basic education. Based on these findings, USAID will offer technical assistance to replicate this model in partnership with the Secretariat and committed members of the private sector.

#### *Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Services and Practices (517-002)*

The Strategic Objective met expectations in 2001. USAID's health and population program helps ensure that Dominicans have access to key health services that address the Dominican Republic's most pressing health concerns. Program beneficiaries include persons infected with HIV, their families and communities; poor women and adolescents that seek reproductive health/family planning services; rural communities that benefit from new or improved potable

water systems and sanitation facilities; children who are receiving immunizations; and all Dominicans, particularly the poor, who are benefiting from USAID's assistance in health sector reform initiatives.

Increased Access To HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Care Services by At-Risk and Affected Populations: The Dominican Republic is increasingly open to public discussion of HIV/AIDS-related issues. This openness is forging new opportunities for both the Government and local NGOs to provide services and information. In addition, the private sector has begun to view HIV/AIDS as an economic as well as a health concern. USAID's assistance helped increase the awareness and understanding of HIV/AIDS through a nationally-aired film dramatization that depicts the challenges facing a young Dominican woman living with HIV. The first national HIV/AIDS Song Contest gained national attention. Songs have become very popular. The private sector made significant contributions to the costs associated with the production of the film and the public concert. A USAID-funded mass media campaign was launched by AED/AccionSIDA in December 2001 with broadcasting to begin in January 2002. USAID-funded grants to local NGOs provided treatment for sexually transmitted infections, HIV pre- and post-counseling services, and HIV/AIDS-related education services for more than 210,000 persons during CY 2001. This exceeded USAID's target by 12 percent. USAID is helping to bring HIV/AIDS services to public hospitals. USAID-funded technical assistance through IMPACT (FHI) is helping the Secretariat of Health develop counseling norms and the curricula for counselors. Two local NGOs initiated HIV pre- and post-test counseling services in six public hospitals, an initial step into a pilot vertical transmission program (mother to child transmission) in the public hospital sector. The success of the pilot phase encouraged the ministry to expand the program, and it is now being implemented in sixteen hospitals. More than 72,000 pregnant women have received pre-test counseling and 15,000 have voluntarily consented to have an HIV rapid test. Approximately 3.5 percent tested positive, of which, 35 percent were treated with Nevirapine. USAID considers these advances in controlling vertical transmission a significant result.

Increased Access to Reproductive Health Services for Targeted Populations: During 2001, contraceptive years of protection among public hospitals and USAID-financed NGOs reached more than 277,759 (2.0 million cumulative from 1993) which exceeded this year's target by three percent. USAID's technical assistance to improve financial and institutional sustainability among local NGOs providing reproductive health and family planning services is paying dividends: all NGOs increased their income generation levels. PROFAMILIA increased its cost recovery from 73% to 91% in 2001. MUDE obtained a Summa Foundation loan that was invested in its micro-credit program. The proceeds will help cross-subsidize its reproductive health/family planning services targeted for poor Dominican women. USAID considers the number of CYPs achieved during the year and the advances in financial sustainability of NGO service providers to be significant results. USAID-funded technical assistance is also improving the quality of reproductive health services of both local NGOs and public hospitals. At 11 selected public hospitals, EngenderHealth helped improve post-abortion care and post-partum contraception. A USAID-funded Population Council assessment in reproductive health focused on maternal mortality, adolescent pregnancy and contraceptive method mix. The study's results will be available in February 2002 and will help USAID design future reproductive health/family planning interventions with the public sector. The unavailability of contraceptives at public sector health facilities during most of 2001 impeded the full provision of TA in logistics.

Increase Access to Selected Child Survival Services: USAID-funded technical assistance is helping the Dominican Water Authority (INAPA) implement the Total Community Participation method to manage community-based rural water systems. NGOs jointly funded by USAID and INAPA completed planned water and sanitation pilot activities, using the Total Community Participation model. Community water boards have been established to manage each of eight new water systems and more than 2,000 community members have been trained in health and hygiene practices. A national congress of water boards, held in November of 2001, brought

together representatives of 48 water committees to share experiences and jointly identify strategies to address difficulties and constraints in operating rural water systems.

By the end of CY 2001, the number of provinces with communities implementing the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness program (IMCI) reached 14, exceeding the planned target by 7. Integrated Attention to the Child (AIN) is a community-based illness prevention strategy with a focus on nutrition. CHANGE/MANOFF Group conducted a workshop to share the results of formative research on AIN demonstrating that the nutritional status of children could be significantly improved with behavior change interventions. The Health Ministry has expressed its interest in adopting AIN as a national strategy.

USAID, together with PAHO, JICA and UNICEF, supported a study of public perceptions of the public immunization program, for the purpose of improving the routine vaccination program. Recommendations include: training for personnel in clinics and hospitals, especially in providing accurate information on the program to parents; strengthened monitoring of the routine program; and increased budget to assure an adequate supply of vaccines. CHANGE provided technical support to the EPI program to introduce the new pentavalent vaccine. This vaccine is now available nationwide; its advantage is that it will reduce the number of visits required by the mother and child (from nine to three) to complete the full cycle.

Increased Efficiency and Equity of Basic Health Services, Especially at Decentralized Levels: In 2001, the Dominican Congress passed the General Health and the Social Security laws, a significant milestone in the Dominican health sector reform process. The new laws propose a new paradigm for the organization, management, and financing of health care in the Dominican Republic. USAID-funded technical assistance and support helped refine the draft laws, enrich the debates in Congress and open consultations with civil society and other stakeholders that contributed to consensus building for the approval of the laws. The USAID-funded XI National Health Forum provided the scenario to discuss the new legal framework in Health and Social Security and its contributions to the GODR "Struggle Against Poverty" strategy. Over 300 participants from the GODR and civil society signed a joint declaration of commitment to advance the implementation of the laws.

Under this new scenario, decentralization becomes a key strategy for the development and management of the new health care delivery system in the DR. USAID continues to support the Health Secretariat's decentralization agenda. During 2001, through a competitive process, USAID awarded the first three grants to Provincial Health Directorates (DPS) in the eastern region of the country, aimed at strengthening their management capacity. These three projects will focus on local priority programs in vaccination and diarrheal control as a means to introduce effective management tools and practices. Public/private partnerships with local NGOs have contributed to mobilize the community to ensure their participation in the projects. Additionally, the pilots made use of an innovative written activities agreement, signed by the DPS, NGOs and representatives of the community, as a management tool.

Challenges to Implementation: An important limitation to implementation has been the varying degrees of technical capacity, commitment and leadership among our counterpart provincial and local health teams. In response, USAID-funded technical assistance is designing a regional health management training program that will be implemented in partnership with a local university in 2002. In the HIV/AIDS arena, the second phase of the pre-packaged therapy pilot project has been delayed due to the lack of public sector-procured medicines. A new activity will address this constraint. Technical assistance provided in the area of reproductive health to public sector institutions was constrained by the lack of contraceptives at public health facilities during most of 2001. Although the GODR procured a modest amount of contraceptives in 2001, it failed to fully comply with its commitment to supply contraceptives on its own. In consort with other donors, we continue to dialogue with GODR health officials to prod them to procure the full U.S. dollar amount of contraceptives, as per the SOAG.

*More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved – (517-003)*

This Strategic Objective met expectations in 2001 in helping to create a more participatory, representative and better functioning democracy in the Dominican Republic. This program benefits all Dominicans -- especially women and the economically disadvantaged -- by increasing access to justice, improving public sector accountability, and strengthening participation in democratic electoral and civil society advocacy processes. USAID achieved important results in electoral processes, rule-of-law and anti-corruption programs and in strengthening civil society during a year that contained several disturbing challenges to democratic consolidation.

Rule of Law: Court administration organization, standards and practices developed during the USAID pilot program have been extended to jurisdictions around the country with legal practitioners and even pundits expressing admiration for improvements. USAID considers these advances to be a significant result. Indicators for delay reduction will be obtained when the USAID funded automated criminal case tracking and management system is fully operational and case data entered, in late 2002. Based on earlier USAID assistance and support for Judicial Career Law implementation, the Supreme Court implemented a rigorous public recruitment, selection and evaluation process for all judges, court clerks and employees. Informal polls indicate increased public confidence in the judiciary and judicial employee professionalism. During the past year, USAID's assistance enabled the National Judicial School (NJS - created two years ago with USAID technical assistance) to become one of the more effective and credible schools in Latin America. It was elected as Secretary Pro Tempore of the Iberoamerican Network of Judicial Schools. The Dominican NJS trained more than 70 percent of the judiciary's 575 judges in modern judicial procedures. In addition, more than 700 justice sector employees were trained in administrative management processes and procedures.

Despite significant advances in strengthening the judiciary, progress in the Executive Branch justice system entities has been reversed. USAID assistance helped increase public defense representation from seven offices staffed by 22 public defenders (PDs) in 2000, to fourteen offices staffed by 44 PDs in 2001. In late 2001, the Executive Branch failed to provide adequate funding to maintain this expanded presence. In early 2002, the number of public defenders fell from 44 PDs to only 10 PDs, regional offices were being closed, and more than 2600 criminal cases handled by that entity were being substantially abandoned. Consequently, in the absence of new resources, USAID indicators for public defense will suffer dramatically in 2002. Civil society partners and key executive branch counterparts are working to turn the situation around. Meanwhile, USAID is working with the Judiciary to convert the court's "defense lawyer *de oficio* program" into a full-time professional public defense organization; one operating under the judicial career law and less vulnerable to budget cuts.

Continued politicization of the Public Ministry has resulted in general incapacity to partner effectively with USAID for programs that would meaningfully define, formulate and implement sound criminal policy and undertake organizational strengthening programs. Other key challenges to democratic gains recently achieved include counter-reform proposals and actions by powerful political actors and special interest groups to reverse the independence of the Supreme Court Justices and prevent the passage of the Public Ministry Career Statute (pending before the Dominican Congress since 1999). These recent challenges are contributing to a reversal of important judicial and justice sector advances and necessitates additional USAID-funded support to civil society initiatives.

Anti-Corruption: USAID's technical assistance and training strengthened the Attorney General's anti-corruption prosecutor unit (with support from the Controller General's audit units) to effectively prosecute corruption cases involving high ranking officials of the previous and current administrations. Unlike previous cases, judges have upheld pre-trial imprisonment. As anti-corruption prosecutions grew more successful and shifted toward corruption cases in the current administration, the Attorney General's anti-corruption prosecutor office received only five percent



of their requested budget for 2002 and less than 30% of the amount approved last year. This resource constraint will significantly impede future investigations and prosecutions if not redressed. Civil society partners are publicly advocating restoring adequate funding for the anti-corruption prosecutions and other anti-corruption initiatives.

Civil Society: During the final year of USAID's Democratic Initiative Program, more than 4,000 students (meeting the 2001 planned target) participated in civic education programs and five hundred teachers were trained in the use of education materials. This effort is helping to create a more informed, active and responsible citizenry. In 2001, this program also sponsored symposiums and seminars for more than 2,000 representatives of media, labor unions, campesinos, community and religious groups. These individuals are now better prepared to contribute to public debates concerning economic and social reforms.

Electoral Processes: Civil Society institutions (most notably Participación Ciudadana), supported with USAID funds, have assisted Central Electoral Board (JCE) efforts toward ensuring that congressional and municipal elections on May 16, 2002 are free and fair and recent electoral reforms are implemented in a timely manner. This is a key USAID objective. In 2001, many Dominican congressmen and senators attempted to cancel 2002 elections by extending the period of the current legislators and municipal authorities until 2004. USAID's primary civil society partner was invited to join a presidential commission to make recommendations to the Dominican congress on constitutional reform. Participación Ciudadana's active participation within the commission, coupled with its on-going program to inform the public and mobilize support among the citizenry, helped preserve the integrity of the congressional and municipal electoral processes. Thus, elections will take place as planned in 2002, a major achievement.

The reformed electoral law instructs the Central Electoral Board to establish electoral districts in time for the 2002 congressional and municipal elections. Electoral districts were established for members of the Chamber of Deputies as well as for city council members in each municipality of the country. With civil society encouragement, the JCE also determined that the vote would be "preferential" for Deputies; which is to say the voters will be able to choose among the various candidates within their party list. For city council members, the "traditional" system of voting for "closed" party lists, was maintained, for the time being. Thus, it is the party leaders, not the voters, who decide the order of the candidates within each party list, and consequently, who gets elected. As a result, the outcome of the coming election will be a Congress that is far more representative of its constituents. Similar advances for city council members will have to wait for 2006.

Participación Ciudadana helped make electoral districts a reality by being the main organizer of one national and two international seminars on the electoral reforms still outstanding in the Dominican Republic, with emphasis on how to implement electoral districts. The seminars helped to clarify issues and bring lessons learned from other political systems in the region to the process. In addition to the seminars, Participación Ciudadana published their proceedings, had permanent contacts with political party leaders, and hosted numerous discussion sessions to create societal consensus around the need to implement the electoral districts and the preferential vote in time for the 2002 elections.

Participación Ciudadana started a campaign aimed at motivating the electorate to participate in the May 2002 election, as well as educating the Municipal Electoral Boards (JMEs), political party mid-level leaders, and civil society activists in how to vote according to the new rules set by the electoral district system and the "preferential" vote. This organization has concentrated its educational efforts in those provinces affected by electoral redistricting. In its educational campaign, Participación Ciudadana has placed special emphasis on encouraging greater female participation in electoral processes as well as training women candidates. This campaign will contribute to level the playing field between male and female aspirants to become congressional and municipal office holders.

Participación Ciudadana has recently started a new program to develop proactive political party leadership that will advocate for political party reform. These reforms will make the political party structure and its processes more democratic. The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) is collaborating with Participación Ciudadana in this endeavor. As follow-up to a Washington seminar attended by six young leaders from the three main political parties, NDI and PC jointly organized ten in-country workshops to help each of the Washington seminar participants design and implement a “young leadership program” within his or her own political party.

The principal responses to the challenges mentioned above have been to work more closely with civil society groups to influence public opinion and advocate and mobilize additional private resources in support of democratic reforms. These challenges will require more USAID resources in the democracy sector over the next several years to help civil society respond to these counter reform forces and ensure that the reform process that has begun will continue to move forward.

#### *Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction – (SO 517-005)*

The Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction Special Objective terminated all implementation activities on December 31, 2001 and exceeded expectations in responding to the humanitarian needs of over one million Hurricane Georges victims. All final evaluations and audits have begun and should be completed by March 31, 2002. USAID responded with a progressive effort with an expanding horizon from relief through reconstruction. Objectives were in health mitigation, food aid, reactivation of economic activities, mitigation and preparation of the Dominican society for future disasters. Restoration of shelter was the only intermediate result that met rather than exceeded targets.

Ninety-nine percent of the \$29 million received were committed and ninety-eight percent of these committed funds were accrued by December 3, 2001. In addition to meeting and surpassing expectations, innovative initiatives were launched in all the program areas that will continue producing fruit well into the future. These innovations include decentralization of rural water systems, with more community responsibility for construction and management; enhanced epidemiological surveillance; introduction of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI); modern low cost progressive urbanization models for low income housing; improved construction technology for hurricane resistant housing; effective models for hurricane-resistant rural electrification; an ongoing hurricane preparedness training program for micro-enterprises; national focus on production and marketing of specialty coffee; initiation of the country's first dam safety program; implementation of the country's first management plan for national forests; introduction of a national clearinghouse for geographically referenced data; development of a national emergency operations center and emergency national logistics management system; and the first inspection program for structural integrity of public emergency buildings.

Health: USAID surpassed its health risks mitigated target by reaching 118,400 people with access to potable water systems, 77,502 people with access to sanitation, and 178,670 people having received primary health care services, thus surpassing the projected goals by 109%, 105% and 101% respectively.

Housing: USAID has repaired and retrofitted, fortified and constructed a cumulative of 7,486 homes via a U.S. NGO that sub-granted to Dominican NGOs. This includes 3,683 during the recovery phase and 3,803 during the reconstruction phase, of which 1,555 were repairs and 1,219 in-situ constructions. A total of 1,029 housing units in five new urbanization sites, to house victims still living in temporary barracks, were completed by December 31, 2001. USAID's combined total of in-situ units and new housing units represents 99.9% of the 2,250 target.

Economic Reactivation: Agricultural rehabilitation assistance surpassed the target for 2001 by 471 small farmers. USAID provided grants to ten NGOs to help 9,650 small farmers recover livestock and agricultural production. By project's end, 12,405 farmers received assistance; more than 44% over the expected result. Emphasis was on cash crops (coffee, cocoa, plantains).

Rural Energy: USAID has collaborated with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) who partnered with the GODR and private sector companies to restore a more reliable and more disaster-resistant electricity service to over 14,472 beneficiaries. This figure represents 81% over the planned 8,000 beneficiaries for year 2,001. The total number of beneficiaries by project end equaled 18,750 people, exceeding the target by 55%. In addition, there are 10 sites where smaller renewable energy systems were installed to partially cover basic energy needs in isolated off-grid communities. The quality of potable water has been improved as a side benefit of having electricity installed. USAID, through a local university, trained and assisted 3,560 micro-entrepreneurs to help them restore their productive capacity and protect their small businesses from future disasters. This result exceeds the target for year 2001 by 138%. To project's end, over 5,481 participants have benefited from this training of which 73% were women and 27% men. Women account for 68.4% of the nationally registered micro-entrepreneurs. These outstanding results exceed the project targets by 83%.

Disaster Mitigation: Disaster mitigation activities exceeded expectations in assisting Dominican small farmers to restore and safeguard their productive assets. USAID funded NGO efforts to stabilize and reduce soil erosion on 6,300 hectares of land through conservation measures, including reforestation and improved management plans. By project end, 7,959 hectares of land have been treated with improved soil conservation practices exceeding the target by 27%. The USDA also partnered with NGOs to achieve excellent results. USAID has focused on better coordination and disaster preparation at the national level and on efforts to reduce vulnerability at the local community level.

Other Results: USAID has worked with local and international NGOs and the Dominican Water Authority (INAPA) to successfully demonstrate a model for GODR/NGO/community participation to decentralize management of rural water systems. The Environmental Health Project (EHP) completed a formative investigation in Hygiene Behavior Change. The final education product has been wrapped up into a "Hygiene Kit" which is included in the Ministry of Health's National Strategy for the Reduction of Child Mortality. USAID sponsored the first National Congress for Rural Water Committees. This successful event brought together 113 individuals representing 45 rural water committees, the National Water Authority (INAPA) and all NGO partners. During this event the Rural Water Federation was formed and will be coordinated by the National Water Authority. A GODR/NGO alliance drafted a Strategic Plan and proposal to secure resources for integrated development in sugar cane worker communities. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention has strengthened the Epidemiological Surveillance System and improved community-level dengue prevention. The laboratory component has been extended through March 2002.

USAID finished construction of all the planned new houses, missing the target by only two units. USAID and CHF leveraged counterpart money from the GODR, private sector and NGOs in the amount of \$4.5 million for land and basic services infrastructure. Thousands of poor families in the hardest hit communities were not able to go back to their original living sites as Hurricane Georges either destroyed them or increased their vulnerability. Thus, USAID focused its efforts on relocating some of these displaced families to more suitable low income housing in new urbanizations with basic indoor services. The GODR-financed services infrastructure should be finished by the end of April 2002 so beneficiary families can move in to these homes. RUDO/Guatemala and USAID/Dominican Republic helped FONDOVIP, a local NGO, in promoting policy reform for low-income housing and to initiate operations for refinancing low-income housing loans in the Dominican Republic. As a result, FONDOVIP was able to secure start-up capital from the GODR and private savings and loans associations. RUDO's investment in technical assistance and policy dialogue, which amounted to less than US\$300,000, leveraged over \$3 million of private capital, in local currency, for secondary mortgage operations for low

income housing, from the Dominican savings and loan institutions and the National Housing Bank.

USAID contracted International Resources Group (IRG) to provide technical assistance to help communities manage risk and reduce vulnerability. Two local NGOs were subcontracted to prepare disaster plans, conduct disaster awareness and preparedness training for 70 communities throughout the Dominican Republic and construct mitigation and evacuation infrastructure in several densely populated urban communities in Santo Domingo.

A total of 2,396 leaders from 82 communities and 69 villages have been trained in community disaster preparedness. Community mitigation plans for three riverfront barrios were completed and 40 priority mitigation construction projects were completed. Additional mitigation works planned with USAID assistance are being financed with \$158,000 of GODR's IDB Reconstruction loan.

USAID provided grants to ten NGOs to help 12,405 small farmers recover livestock and agricultural production. USAID and USGS provided technical assistance to a new consortium of NGOs, private sector, and GODR institutions in establishing a geo-spatial data clearinghouse and in developing a web page for Dominican high quality organic specialty coffee. USAID also provided specific technical assistance in marketing of quality products; one of the activities was a seminar on the commercialization of organically produced products. This event was a one-of-a-kind opportunity to introduce farmers to organic products, their commercialization, requirements and obstacles, as well as explore possible solutions available to local producers. It provided a forum for government officials, producers, NGOs and certification companies and others involved in the subject to exchange information and network.

#### **Annual Report Part IV: Performance Data Tables and Results Framework**

Strategic Objective Selected Performance Data Tables appear here

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**Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures**
**December 3, 2001**

SO7: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance for Sustained Economic Growth

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No X	N/A		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)  b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	0  1 Rural Electrification			DA  DA/DCA	
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA; CSH/BE	National level data; FY 2001
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Social Security Law and Electricity Law; national level data; FY 2001
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Specialty Coffee Industry; national level data; FY 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		FY2001 will serve as the baseline year; targets for FY 2002 and onward will be developed once communities have been selected for interventions.
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
<b>Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.</b>					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA/CHS	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Significant results were achieved in CYPs and in the financial sustainability of reproductive health NGO service providers: CY 2001
<b>USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	Child Survival	





Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
<b>USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters</b>						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA; CSH; CACEDRF	Completion of the Hurricane Georges Reconstruction Program
27	Number of beneficiaries	Over 1 million				All USAID Hurricane Georges reconstruction activities

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

**S.O.2 HEALTH**

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	65		DA	1999 DHS; national level
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	97			1999 DHS; national level
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)				
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy				

HIV/AIDS Report						
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual) b. Total condom sales (2002 target)					Not applicable
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	Male 2817 3,100	Female 9412 10,350	Total 12,229 13,450	CSD/HIV CSH	CY 2001, national level data
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	Yes				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	Male 468	Female 740	Total 1208		Sub-national data
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual) b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		Not applicable Not applicable
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		Not applicable

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

**Annual Report Part VII: Environmental Compliance**

All program activities under the Strategic Plan for FY 1997 through FY 2002 are in compliance with approved IEEs, Categorical Exclusions (CEs), and Environmental Assessments (EAs). The Mission will complete IEEs for new activities under the new Strategic Plan during the activity design process.